

May 26, 1971

Libraries (TH) VCPL
Vigo County Public Library

Mrs. Jessie Hord - Vigo County Public Library - Interviewer

Mr. Kenneth Moulton - Vice-President for Business Affairs
Indiana State University

Mrs. Hord: First, may I take this opportunity to express my very sincere appreciation on behalf of the Public Library for your time given in permitting us to briefly discuss ISU's relation to future plans for the educational, economic, and cultural development of Terre Haute. As Mrs. Frances Boyd, Head of the Public Services Department of the Vigo County Public Library, stated in her recent letter, the topic of our Staff Institute program this year is: "The Future of the City and the Community." Several key persons representing important organizations and institutions of the community are being interviewed in order to get a total picture of present and future plans which will affect the progress and growth of Terre Haute and Vigo County. The goals of the Institute are: (1) to arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city, (2) to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning, (3) to explore what is being planned to meet today's challenges, (4) to suggest areas where the Library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city progress. Our interview, as has already been stated, will be centered around three basic questions: (1) Will the new amphitheater serve the community more as a convention center, a sports arena, or a theater; (2) What

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services in the community, particularly downtown, are lacking or inadequate from the students' standpoint and how is the community responding to these services; (3) What are some of the major building programs the university now has underway or under consideration for the future.

Mrs. Hord: Mr. Moulton, will the new amphitheater serve the community more as a convention center in which district, state and regional meetings can be held for groups such as the Jaycees, Kiwanis, etc., or as an enlarged sports arena for the university and community or as a civic theater with pop-group singers, speakers, and other similar areas of entertainment?

Mr. Moulton: Mrs. Hord, I think that the new facility will serve all of the purposes you mentioned. It will be suitable for athletic events and a range of other functions including variety shows, music and dramatic presentations, lectures, graduation ceremonies, exhibitions, conventions, ice shows, circuses, and so on. I think it is safe to say that it will be used more as a theater, lecture hall, and for conventions than as a sports arena. Insofar as we can see now the sports events to be held in the facility would probably not number more than 20 per year. So, this leaves a potential of 345 days per year for other events. It is not inconceivable that such events as Bob Hope, Harry Belafonte, Guy Lombardo, whatever is today's equivalent of the Beatles, broadway stage shows, ballet, and other concert presentations will be seen frequently in the new amphitheater.

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Now, there's been a lot of conversation about the amphitheater and why it hasn't been started yet. I think it would probably be well to say that it's been necessary to start a complete re-design of the facility to make it somewhat smaller in order to construct it with the funds that are available. It is contemplated that the re-designed facility will serve every purpose for which the original structure was intended but will seat fewer persons--perhaps 10,800 persons rather than 12,800 persons in the original design. It will still be an excellent facility which will be large enough to serve the needs about 99% of the time. The crowds expected for amphitheater events will generally be in the range of 2,500 to 7,000, and the capacity of the facility will seldom be reached. We wish that it were practical to plan for a facility with all seats to be used 100% of the time but it just isn't feasible to believe that.

Mrs. Hord: Well, I'm sure that everyone in the community is looking forward, though, to this enlarged area or civic center.

By whom and how will scheduling of the amphitheater be arranged?

Mr. Moulton: There are professionals in this field. There are professional auditorium managers and we expect to employ such a person just as soon as the amphitheater has started construction because for some conventions it is necessary to get about two years lead time in order to plan them properly.

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I think that while we're on that subject that I should say to you that our present planning is that the plans and specifications for the re-bidding of the re-designed amphitheater will be completed the first part of October of this year [1971] and that construction will start by December 1 of this year [1971] to be completed by December 1, 1973. We're anxious to employ a real professional in this regard. We know that he--in these days I shouldn't say he, I should say he or she--will want to know and study the needs, whether it's the community, the university, or even perhaps an outside booking-agent-type of situation when it takes this kind of enterprise to serve the university and community best. There will be concerns about the priority of the use of the facility but we expect the planning to be done early enough in any event that any presentation, convention, or what not, that is scheduled can honor that schedule regardless of what happens in the future.

Mrs. Hord: Could you say just a little about the parking facilities for the center?

Mr. Moulton: Well, this has been another hot subject, of course. There have been a lot of people talking about parking without knowing much about it. As I indicated a minute or two ago, we will have a problem when we have to find parking spaces, or if we ever had to find parking spaces for 10,000 people. The truth is that there will never be 10,000 people in this building unless about half of them are students who will walk from the campus. So, we'll think in terms of parking

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for 5,000 to 6,000 cars. When we think of that I think we have to know that there are presently quite a number of parking spaces within five to six blocks of this planned facility. Our research has indicated to us that patrons for events such as are held in an amphitheater arrive on the average of three and one half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) persons to a car and that they do not mind walking five or six blocks for such an event because it is not something that they do every time. That is treating the question quite generally. I will say that we doubt that there will be adequate parking at the time that the facility is opened. That will become a second priority, not that we won't be working on it throughout the construction of the amphitheater, but the area east of the amphitheater is destined to become parking just as quickly as we can make it that. And if private enterprise does not build a parking ramp garage to serve the university, downtown, amphitheater, and say, the university Student Union Building, we can be reasonably sure that the university will make that move itself.

Mrs. Hord: This sounds very interesting. Thank you.

We know that the student population has a great influence on downtown development in terms of types of businesses, services, etc., and we are aware of the contribution of the student population to the downtown business economy. From the students' standpoint, what services in the community, and especially in the downtown area are lacking or are inadequate and how do you think the community is responding to these services?

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Mr. Moulton: That's kind of a difficult question for me to respond to, Mrs. Hord, as I'm not very expert in that area, either. However, I do know that students are concerned about the lack of indoor and outdoor recreational and entertainment facilities for students, especially for those students who are under 21. There are few of these kinds of facilities within walking distance of the campus. The Park Board and the City have done an excellent job with the part at Deming and Fowler Park is great but there's hardly anything in the downtown area that serves this purpose for the students. I should say to you that the university is planning some of this kind of facility itself west of Third Street and north of Locust. But it is going to take several years to develop these properties for student youths. The students feel that many of the new entertainment and evening facilities cater to only the over-21 age group. I suppose these are the ones that are the most profitable and the ones who allow the people who run them to stay in business. Nevertheless, they do not serve the under-21 age student. The students would like to see a downtown shopping area that includes a drug store that stays open later at night and a grocery store within walking distance of the campus. They are concerned about the bus facilities because many of our students leave and arrive by bus. I think that in saying this I should indicate to you that there are more than 6000 students who live on campus every day. This is out of an enrollment of approximately 14,000 students. Two very

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important things to students: there is a need for more job opportunities to provide part-time employment for students and we would hope that an increased number of merchants would involve themselves in this. Students generally are very good credit risks. Some of the downtown stores, it seems to me, have been quite understanding and generous in their approach to check cashing for students and even have, I believe, limited type charge accounts. It seems to me that this is a field in which downtown merchants could help themselves as well as helping the students. Now, these seem to be small kinds of items to mention, but they are the kinds of problems that, once solved, will make a much more liveable situation for the students.

Mrs. Hord: And, I feel sure that the businessmen of the downtown area should be concerned about these things because we're going to have more students coming to ISU, I'm sure, throughout the years.

What other major building programs are being considered and in what general direction will the buildings be headed?

Mr. Moulton: Well, as I'm sure you know, we've had a very active building program at Indiana State for quite a number of years now. There have been major buildings under construction every year since 1956 that I know about personally. Those projects underway presently include a new boiler plant, which the total cost will be 4 million 500 thousand (\$4,500,000). It will be completed next spring and the electrostatic precipita-

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tors which are installed in the new stacks will almost completely eliminate the smoke problem which we presently experience in the area. The Student Health and Counseling Center located on North Fifth Street just south of the Lincoln Quadrangles will be completed late this year. This new two and a half million dollar structure will provide tremendous improvement in the facilities available to students for health care and counseling. The space which the Student Health Service presently occupies in the Administration Building will be used for Administrative offices. A major facility and long awaited, under construction, is the new library north of Sycamore Street between Sixth and Center Streets. It is scheduled for completion in late 1973. It's a five-story structure which is air-conditioned, carpeted in most areas, and will have an air door--this is a 20-foot wide moving air curtain at the main entrance and is believed to be the first library installation with this type of equipment. The library will house approximately one million volumes, seat almost 2000 readers, and have a staff of 125. It has a number of very excellent features and will be saluted by the entire campus when it's completed. We've recently occupied the School of Nursing building at the southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets and will soon occupy the fourth unit of married student apartments on South Third Street. This is another 112 apartments for married students, and it's part of a 384-apartment complex. We've had the use of the Stadium for the past year but work on the project has continued through out

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the year. And the street improvements, sidewalks, and lighting work will be done this summer. It is expected that the Stadium facility will be in first class condition for the fall football season. On June 7th--we have waited until the day after commencement--work on the Tirey Memorial Union addition and remodeling of the present building will start. This will provide some of the indoor recreational space of which I spoke earlier. Now, there will be more construction forth coming on campus. A decision has not yet been reached relative to the next academic facility but it's reasonable to assume that it will either be a large general classroom building or a School of Education building. It's difficult to identify just exactly what building is going to be next when you have so many needs. Our shopping lists for new construction numbers at least ten buildings, each of which is in the several million dollar class, and we have a number of older buildings which need major remodeling, airconditioning, and so forth. But as far as we can see, the construction program will increase at high intensity.

Mrs. Hord: Thank you so very much. You've been very helpful, and I'm sure that we feel more convinced now than ever the very important role that Indiana State University is playing and will continue to play in the development of Terre Haute and Vigo County.

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape interview between Mrs. Jessie Hord, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. Kenneth Moulton, Vice-President for Business Affairs, Indiana State University, Person Interviewed.

REFERENCE

May 28, 1971 DO NOT CIRCULATE

Vigo County Public Library

Mrs. Betty Dodson - Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer

Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom - Superintendent, Vigo County School Corporation, Person Interviewed

Mrs. Dodson: Mr. Cottom, I would like to thank you on behalf of the Vigo County Public Library for taking time to give us information relative to today's topic which is: "The Future of the City as a Community."

You, along with several other community leaders, are helping us to get an overall picture of what planning is presently being done and what some of the projected plans are for the future of Terre Haute and Vigo County.

The goals of this institute are: to arouse interest and awareness of city needs by presenting a brief overview of the physical characteristics of the city; to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city planning; to explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges; to suggest areas where the library might provide information or act as a catalyst for city programs.

Our interview will deal particularly with the new high schools and school enrollment in relation to the projected population.

Mr. Cottom, after long years of planning the new high schools will soon be ready for use and I think that most people in Vigo County are thrilled about the new facilities and are looking forward to seeing them and to having them used. How will the new high schools affect their immediate neighborhoods? That is, do you think they will become more residential or more commercial?

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Mr. Cottom: Well, it is my opinion that they probably will be more residential. By this and by immediate neighborhoods, it's pretty hard to define since both schools are located on the perimeter of the city. Since they are on the perimeter, I would anticipate, at least, more housing on the outside of the city and in the suburban areas.

Mrs. Dodson: What will be the effect on traffic and on food service facilities in the areas surrounding the schools?

Mr. Cottom: We will have approximately 2000 students enrolled at each school. With that many students I imagine certain business concerns would locate some food service facilities in the neighborhood of the schools. I don't expect this to the degree that we find close to our schools now since the campus will be moreorless of a closed campus at noon hour. So, the noon lunch will be eaten in the building.

Mrs. Dodson: Will the students be bused or will they have to furnish their own transportation?

Mr. Cottom: Many students will be bused. More students will be bused than are being bused to the present schools. Some will walk. If they live within a mile and a half of the school, they will be expected to get to the school. Otherwise, we will be transporting. So, many within the city of Terre Haute who are now walking will receive free bus transportation.

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Mrs. Dodson: Will the new high schools be self-contained communities? You did say that students wouldn't be in transit during the day, didn't you?

Mr. Cottom: Yes.

Mrs. Dodson: They would be restricted in their off-campus movements?

Mr. Cottom: They will be that. They will only have one-half hour for lunch. So that just gives them time to go to the cafeteria, their lockers, and back to the classroom.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you see a long-range effect on the County as a whole? With fully equipped vocational facilities, do you think there will be more students following the vocational program?

Mr. Cottom: As I would interpret it, that is two different questions. On the county as a whole, I'm sure the people coming to our community for the first time, after having a look at probably Wiley and Gerstmeyer, are not favorably impressed with our community. I know some professional people with children who are approaching the high school age would be very apprehensive about moving to our community. We try to explain that the educational program is good within those old buildings, but it's pretty hard to convince people of that.

For the second part of the question regarding the vocational education, undoubtedly we will have more opportunities in that area. We have expanded the program. For next year we have more

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students who have enrolled in the vocational area than have this particular year.

Mrs. Dodson: You commented a while ago that you had a co-operative program going with Ivy Tech at the present?

Mr. Cottom: By cooperative program--in the past we have assumed a great deal of responsibility for adult education. With Ivy Tech, they in turn have assumed that. We will be very cooperative with them. We are presently transferring our practical nursing program to Ivy Tech. So, in the future we will be working very closely with them. They have very much to offer the students and adults of this community.

Mrs. Dodson: I think that's great. Will the non-school public have access to the school facilities after regular school hours?

Mr. Cottom: This is our plan, certainly. We have many facilities that will be enticing, I think, to the adults as well as the high school age students. We know that many of our vocational areas will be used for the adult education programs. We have some physical education activities, or areas, that also, I think, would be very appealing to the public. Our new swimming pools are very fine, and we feel that these buildings do belong to the community and we are interested in knowing from the community how we can serve them.

Mrs. Dodson: Can grownups use the facilities on a rental basis?

Mr. Cottom: This is the practice now, certainly, that any time

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that we have a money-making activity by an adult group, we do charge a rental amount to cover the cost of the janitorial services, primarily.

Mrs. Dodson: Will the media centers in the schools be open after hours for use by the students.

Mr. Cottom: This is under consideration at this time. We will have two full-time librarians assigned or media specialists, whichever way you would like to look at it. But two full-time librarians are assigned to our high schools so we can stagger hours. We certainly should have the media centers open for student use.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you think that we may possibly have year-round schools here in the near future?

Mr. Cottom: We need to define our terms on year-round schools. We hope to have an expanded summer school program even this year. So, we do have a year-round school in a sense. However, when we use this term we ordinarily think that we are providing school on possibly a three-semester basis or a four-quarter basis with the student choosing three of the four quarters. Very often cities and school corporations have gone to this plan because of crowded facilities. At this time we do not have those crowded facilities. We don't need to push in this direction to conserve the space. It is very possible that we can use this. This is a trend nationally, as you know. So, we are considering it.

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Mrs. Dodson: Let's have some comments about the enrollment of the schools and the future enrollment. What is the projected enrollment for the Vigo County School Corporation for the next five to ten year periods?

Mr. Cottom: We are anticipating a slight decrease in enrollment. The birth rate in Vigo County has dropped slightly. Unless we have an influx of population, we don't anticipate an increase. However, with new industry it's always possible that we will have an increase in population. It's pretty hard at this time, at least, to forecast an increase.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you think the "pill" might have some effect?

Mr. Cottom: Well, I think it very definitely has from the statistics that have been presented.

Mrs. Dodson: Because of financial difficulties, the parochial schools may be giving way to public education more and more. How is this situation going to affect the school enrollment in Vigo County?

Mr. Cottom: Well, if we would assume the responsibility for more educational facilities for the parochial students, we certainly would have the facilities available. We are not crowded at this time. We can, at least, I would estimate, take about 500 students more at each of our high schools. With our junior high schools, we have a flexibility. One day, at least, we hope to have Otter Creek as a full junior high school instead of the split assignments we give it now as junior high

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and elementary school.

Mrs. Dodson: An effort is presently being made to enroll handicapped children and I gather from what you have already said, facilities won't have to be expanded to take care of that?

Mr. Cottom: We are in the planning stages. As you know, there is mandatory legislation which mandates that we provide more educational facilities and education for the handicapped. We have already submitted our plan to the State. In our planning stages, at least, we have a building that we have in mind that we can use for this north, a second one south. So, we do have the physical facilities available. The legislature, though, in mandating it, did not fund the program. So, we're very hopeful, at least, before we have to implement the program that we will have some funds available.

Mrs. Dodson: Are there any evident moves in the population movement that are affecting the school districts at present?

Mr. Cottom: I think the casual observer would notice that the population is moving from Terre Haute to the surrounding community. However, schools are located--both junior high and senior high, as well as elementary now--in the perimeter areas where we can adjust. As long as we don't have an overall population increase in the county, we can adjust attendance districts and provide the facilities for our students.

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Mrs. Dodson: Will there ultimately be a new east high school? There doesn't seem to be any need for it at present. Is that still planned?

Mr. Cottom: That depends on growth. If we have an adequate amount of growth, naturally, we would consider this. However, the North School is not truly a north school. It is a north-east school located on North Fruitridge Avenue. So, the basic plan was for a west, north, south, and east. But in enlarging the two high schools that we built, we located one northeast which did compensate for that.

Mrs. Dodson: Does the future belong to the suburbs?

Mr. Cottom: I would like to toss that question back to you. We know nation-wide that we are having a problem with city and urban problems--that people enjoy moving away from the center of the city. Whether the future belongs to the suburbs or not is a good question. However, I don't think anymore with our school corporation for the entire county--with me, it's not a matter of city and county. We provide the same facilities for both, the same educational program for both. So, I think of this now as a city of Vigo County rather than just a city confined to Harrison Township.

Mrs. Dodson: What will be the fate of inner-city schools now? I mean schools like Sandison, Thompson. Will they go farther out? Will new schools be built farther out?

Mr. Cottom: It would be impossible to re-locate a new elementary

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school on the site of Thompson and on the site of Sandison. There is just not the acreage there--and no way could we build a building there. We can combine enrollments. By having larger enrollments, we can have a better program, we think, for students. So, we basically have six classes at Thompson and one teacher for each grade one to six. But we can, by expanding enrollments, provide better grouping, better facilities, and better equipment. So, we are thinking in terms of larger schools and locating them in areas other than where they are now.

Mrs. Dodson: No specific plans really have been made about locations and so on?

Mr. Cottom: Let me say this. Plans are being considered. We're even so far as looking at a site for one particular building that would replace a part of the enrollment within the area that you're discussing here.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you have any studies or surveys underway that will aid the Vigo County School Corporation in planning future facilities?

Mr. Cottom: Very definitely. The Board adopted one last winter for the secondary program in which a program was accepted to complete the secondary building program. With this plan Gerstmeyer site was authorized for use as a site for a junior high site. A building will be constructed there. We have received bids and are ready to award those bids. The

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second building at the junior high level to be considered for replacement is the Concannon building. And we are hopeful that we can move this direction very shortly. That will complete the secondary building program. Mr. John Meissel, Director of Elementary Education, and his staff, are preparing a report now for the building program for the elementary school. We will be announcing this in the near future.

Mrs. Dodson: Do you have any further comments to make, Mr. Cottom, about what we've discussed this morning before we wind this up?

Mr. Cottom: I'm very hopeful. We've made many, many changes this year in our school program and our school corporation. Any time we have changes we make ripples and waves. I think the major areas of concern have been resolved. I think that in the future we will look forward to better facilities, better programs, better educational climate for Vigo County.

Mrs. Dodson: Again, may I express our appreciation to you for your willingness to contribute to our program. Thank you very much for sharing this information with us.

Mr. Cottom: Thank you for inviting me to be a part of it.

NOTE: This is a transcription of a cassette tape interview conducted between Mrs. Betty Dodson, Vigo County Public Library, Interviewer, and Mr. C. Kenneth Cottom, Superintendent, Vigo County School Corporation, on May 28, 1971, for the VCPL Staff Institute.

STAFF INSTITUTE - 6/4/71

AFTERNOON SESSION

(TRANSCRIPTION OF TAPED RECORDING)
SPEECH & OPEN FORUM

Introduction - E.N. Howard

We have evidence that the gentleman who will shortly be standing up here is not a figurehead in his new position as Executive Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce because he had to skip the opportunity to have lunch with us and probably skip lunch in order to meet someone at the airport at noon today.

I did notice, however, that while Genevieve Reisner was giving her report on OEO that when she got to the part there that said their main purpose was elimination of poverty, Mr. Tucker suddenly had to make a phone call.

And we want to tell you, Mr. Tucker, that we had previously announced here our thankfulness to you and to the Chamber for making it possible for each of us to have one of the new booklets on Terre Haute, but we want to say it again to you ^{now} in your presence.

Reading from "Terre Haute, People of Progress," the book that was published of biographies of Terre Haute's leading citizens just last year, I want to read the first paragraph: "Ralph Tucker, the remarkable man who served Terre Haute as mayor for twenty years and who spent his early life in an orphanage..."

Going on to some of the things that will be new to some of us and will remind others of you who have known this fine man, he was born just south of here at the town of Hymera, Indiana. And I was particularly interested to note, and we want to keep this in mind for future reference, that he graduated from Wiley High School, the site of our future library.

He was the original man on the street in this area as an announcer for radio station WBOW. So he is also well-experienced with the media. In 1938 he first embarked on his long and powerful political career by being elected city clerk, a position he held until 1943, during the middle of World War II, for some of you younger people here, when he became general manager of, and this sounds so library related, I really don't know, became general manager of the National Literary Association. He continued with this position until he was elected mayor for the first time in 1947.

He has certainly been active politically, not only locally, but throughout the state of Indiana and nationally, and in 1956 he was the Democratic Party's nominee for governor of the state of Indiana.

We have been looking back and looking at the present and looking forward as far as the community is concerned, and certainly during that 20 years and periods prior to and since the time that he served 20 years as mayor, he's seen many changes here.

He is past president of the Indiana Municipal League and has served on the board of that organization for a great number of years. And also with our library's interest in and attempts to carry out public relations, it's very interesting to note that in leaving office, he established a public relations firm which he is or was president of, the Ralph Tucker Agency.

He left office ^{the first of January, 1968, which was the exact} as mayor

day I came to Terre Haute to join VCPL, so I have not had the opportunity to work with him. In his position now, I hope to.

And, something about him personally, I note here that he's been to a number of countries in the world--names Japan, Panama, Mexico. And something for the ladies if Woman's Lib hasn't come in and made this thing out of style--although I don't know, maybe this would fit in in a Women's Lib group -- he is known for his superb gourmet cooking.

The Tuckers reside at 341 Barton Avenue. Irene McDonough, our Head of Technical Services lives just two blocks down the street, and so we feel close to you and when you think of city or community, it really isn't so large after all.

Mr. Tucker is our first and only--I was going to use the word "live" speaker, but that didn't sound right, and so I changed it, I scratched it out here and I put "he's our first and only in person speaker today."

He's going to take us, quite ably we know, further along our exploration into the Future of the City as a Community. And so speaking on the topic, The Chamber's Function in the Community, let's give a real welcome to Mr. Ralph Tucker.

Speech - Ralph Tucker

Thank you, Mr. Howard, ladies--I see you have a gentleman here. I recently addressed a group of the Chamber of Commerce from Sullivan, in fact it was just two nights ago, it was an evening meeting and I had been to many Chamber meetings, but I didn't see any ladies there, and I saw 5 ladies in the audience and I determined that it was the Auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce in Sullivan. You ladies know what an Auxiliary is, of course. This a group of women who have bound themselves together in a determined effort that their husbands shall not go to conventions alone. la

The Chamber of Commerce. I might say that the formulation of the Chamber is like many groups that have been formed in this county, and for the same common goal and common purpose, it goes back to the pilgrims, when then they learned that they could accomplish much more working together as a group than they could ever accomplish singularly. And so has been created many service groups and many other groups such as yourselves, who by your common problems together and discussing them, makes for a better organization. And so with the Chamber.

The Chamber in the main is a group of industrialists, businessmen, educators, religious, many just ordinary citizens who have a desire to be of a part of something.

It has always been said, and often said, that an informed citizen is a good citizen. I know this to be true. How many times in recent years have I felt a sense of sympathy for somebody who was uninformed and would express themselves obviously, publicly, on what many people knew was not an informed citizen.

We have a program in the community and many communities have it, a type of program called "Speak Out." This type of program, and if you listen to it, and if you're involved, you don't become angry because somebody says these things or does these things; you become sympathetic, you would like to be a part of helping this person--to sit down with them and go into detail of why something is this way or isn't that way, rather than the lip service that they have received which has been misinformation. And so they carry it out, they express it to the public.

So an informed citizen is a good citizen and no citizen is ever informed in my opinion unless he frequently visits the library. I say this to you because I know, I know. I know that we are required when I was in school--and that's been two or three terms ago--that we did visit a library or we didn't pass. We did go to the library and do certain homework or we just didn't go.

And I recall ~~today even~~ now there are many occasions I will refer somebody to the library when there is a question asked me that I do not know, and in my own sense, or lack of knowledge, sticks out pretty good to me.

The Chamber of Commerce has only one motive, really. It's no different from your organization's motive. It's for the betterment of the community. The Chamber touches the lives and the tenacles of the Chamber reaches practically every citizen in the community if they are concerned about the educational life of the community, of the cultural life of the community, of the business life of the industrial life, of the economic life, the religious life--all these things are encompassed in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber has several groups. These groups are formed into committees. A committee for existing industry, a committee for new industry, a committee for housing, a committee for traffic, a committee for religion, a committee for education. These are men that are appointed on a committee. Many committees are 20 to 25, even 40 people on a committee. These are men who are given their choice. These are leaders in the community who are asked to serve, to be a party to something, or to join something and just go for the either social or the economic aspect of it. ?It's not a good citizen.? And no man who joins a civic club simply for the purpose of being social, or joins it simply for the purpose of some economics he might derive from somebody he knows there, some business--He's not a good member of that organization, he is not a good contributor to that organization, or to community life.

You're only going to receive in any group--this one included--you're only going to receive from it what you put into it, what your actual desires are. If you're simply here to put in time because its required of you to be here, you're not giving service to this organization, nor is anybody giving service to any group

that they belong to; whether it's your home, your school, your library, your church--wherever it be--it's what you're willing to contribute that will make it a success or a failure.

These men working together, meet and discuss the problems of this particular section--if it be traffic, ~~it~~ ^{is} be education, if it be industry. And I meet with them. And for the past two months I have found myself leaving my home ~~about~~ in the morning about 20 minutes til seven, speaking at a group meeting at seven o'clock in the morning and usually they've had their coffee and they're ready to listen to a speech, listen for a discussion at seven o'clock in the morning. A lot of evenings I will get home from the same morning speech about eleven o'clock at night. So I go from one meeting to another.

So I know, and I know so well, how interested and vitally so a citizen must be who will get up and leave his home and go sit and discuss a problem in the community or a problem for the betterment. And not just sit but contribute something to it, some real thinking discussion. This is what our community must do. This is what we are doing.

I might report to you that in my opinion, right now, things are really happening in Terre Haute. With the advent of course, of the new high schools, with the advent of the vast expansion of our educational facility on the University level, both ~~at~~ at Rose-Hulman, at Indiana State, and at St. Mary's. just

And with the advent of the industrial growth that's on the threshold here now, ~~that~~ I have been in touch with the last few days and the last few weeks, I think that you can be encouraged. And I think that if you ~~hear~~ somebody finding fault ~~with~~ consistently with the community, like a letter I received only last week from a man who wrote me from Pittsburgh, Pa., condemning the Chamber of Commerce--he didn't write it to me personally, he wrote it to whoever was in charge of this Chamber of Commerce--and he said he had been gone from here since 1925, and he left here because the Chamber of Commerce prevented the Ford Motor Co. from coming to Terre Haute, Indiana, the Chamber of Commerce ran the railroads out of Terre Haute, Indiana, the Chamber of Commerce ran the stamping mill out of Terre Haute, Indiana, the Chamber of Commerce ran the Stalt Irtman? ~~out~~ of Terre Haute, Indiana--he just went on two pages to tell me all the faults the Chamber of Cpmmerce had done here. And do you know this is not an exceptional situation?

Do you know I can recall that anything the Chamber of Commerce was for, the working man was against, and anything that they had the feeling that if the Chamber of Commerce was for it, it was not good for the city--that a group of men, all bigshots, millionaires, run the Chamber of Commerce--they ~~didn't~~ want any new industry, didn't want any new business because it would jeopardize their employees, have to raise their salaries. This was a falacy, a definite falacy.

And on the other hand, there were those in the Chamber of Commerce who felt that labor was the one who was causing all the trouble in the community. This went on for so long.

But this isn't the way you resolve what's wrong in a community. You resolve it by men sitting down around the table with open minds, putting their problems on the table and discussing it.

You don't have to agree because you did it, but your chances of accomplishing a result of something that is a problem are ten to one greater, than if you sit in your office and find fault with this one and somebody else sits in theirs. But if you sit down around the table as intelligent men with an open mind there isn't a problem in the community can't be resolved.

So is my function in the Chamber. Not to interfere. But when it comes to a--there must be--when you come to an impasse, then it's my position that I shall for the community's sake inject myself into it.

I think an announcement was made today, an unfortunate announcement that they're going to have to cut down the size of the amphitheatre because of these differences that should have been resolved long before they reached the courts or the legal stage.

Delay! This attitude in our community must stop. This attitude in the community--and I recall so much of it, I recall the years in court on the sewage treatment plant where it cost more than 2 million dollars more than it should have by a law suit.

The high schools--millions more than they should have because of law suits. All these things stymie, and all these things seem to put a label on a community.

Personalities sometimes clash, but nobody profits by doing an injustice to the whole community rather than your personal animosity.

The Chamber of Commerce is really a service group. We probably answer 40 calls a day in our office for people seeking information about an industry, about a business, where to find something, where is a meeting being held, where is something, where is something.

And so does a library in many instances. You are on many occasions. People coming seeking information about an industry, a business, or a facility in the community. And your records are probably as up to date as ours.

But we want to know everybody who is engaged, we want to know what their business are and we want to know solely, can we be of service to you in your endeavor. It's just as vital in the community to be of service to existing business or to an existing facility as it is to struggle for a new industry or a new business or a new facility. As you service those that are here, you shall grow, they shall grow.

I recall in many instances where a plant had come here and I spent much time--the people were a little bit leery about this industry, and now three or four of these industries have majored into our biggest industry. I recall when Chesty Potatoe Chips came here. It was a small thing employing about 15, 20 people. Today it's four or five hundred. It's one of our big industries.

been

Columbia Record was only a temporary thing they said, and was a fad, be gone in a year or two. It's our biggest employer in the industrial field.

All these things come about by a determined effort on the part of all people in the city to be of assistance.

And so is it your responsibility. It is your responsibility to be of assistance for those who seek knowledge.

And so is the responsibility of the Chamber of Commerce--to be of assistance to those who seek information. I don't believe in the policy of the Chamber of Commerce sending out just brochures when it comes to the field of new business, new industry. I am one who believes in knocking on doors.

There are thousands of Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and everyone of them when they think that ~~they~~ a new plant might build a new plant in some location in Indiana or in the Middlewest, they send their brochures. They send all the beautiful Chamber of Commerce conversation and the beautiful pictures to Chrysler Corporation, to Ford, to Stransfield? to everybody. So the man who is in charge of this department, these executives, receive hundreds and hundreds of Chamber of Commerce brochures. As a result, they usually reach what we call file 13, and are never opened.

But once you have the lead don't...have your material --it is important, but go knock on the door. No salesman worth his salt ever sells anything unless he sells himself first. Then you can sell your product. But first sell yourself. Your first impression, your sincerity, and have the facts when you go. Don't go only half armed. Be prepared.

Yes, one of the greatest essential things in the community for people who desire to locate here, who industries want to locate here, is to know the kind of executives they're going to have to bring here from other communities. Men with families, women-- they want to know the educational facilities, they want to know the cultural life. Yes, they want to ~~know~~ know the tax base, yes, they want to know the housing situation, yes, they want to know the religious situation.

But all these things put together--and they are concerned vitally about the tax base. Industry is concerned about what protection they have. This is why we have developed in my last year in office the, we call the industrial park plan area, where we acquired the plant. Unfortunately it hasn't developed in the past three years as I had hoped, but now I see definite signs and fast as

I am very encouraged, and I want you to be. I want you to be encouraged about the things that are in the future for your organization, because you're a very vital part of the Chamber of Commerce functions. You provide us an asset, a very vital asset, in our attempts to sell this community. Because what happens good here happens good to you. It rubs off on everybody. You don't necessarily have to work in this plant or be on the payroll in this plant, but as long as the economics of this plant is coming into this community it touches everybody.

The economics of a community makes a good library, makes a good schools. The more economics there are the more entertainment of the stature, that educated people require the community can happen.

This is why it's so vital to you to be a part of and ask what you might be able to do. We in the Chamber of Commerce need every person here, regardless of what your position is with the library, regardless of what your stature is in the community, we need you. We need every length, every thread to accomplish our goals.

The Chamber of Commerce basically, as far as I am concerned, has only one motivation--to be of service to the community. And to expand this community's educational, religious, industrial, business, cultural life. We have no other motive, it is our goal. We need your assistance. We welcome it, solicit it, and offer whatever we have to you.

Prospects in the future are bright, brighter than I've seen them for a long time.

I'm happy to be here. Preciate the privilege. Thank you very much for inviting me.

Follow-up - E.N. Howard

Well, I said he was an able speaker, and here's a man who "without a script" not only without a script, without any notes whatsoever I saw, unless he had them on the palm of his hand here. And probably did, those callouses that he has earned figuratively in his life in this community.

Let us now, before we go into what we will attempt to make an open forum, let's look again at the four goals that we have for this Institute. On the inside of the front cover.

This is our last opportunity that we will have in this Staff Institute to reach those goals.

First, to arouse interest and awareness of City needs by presenting a brief overview of physical characteristics of the city. That we seem to have done pretty well.

Secondly, to identify the governmental services that have responsibility for city or community planning. I believe we have accomplished that objective.

Third, to explore what is being planned to meet today's needs and tomorrow's challenges. Yes, we can do a little more in this open forum.

And lastly, to suggest areas where the library might provide information--and the next is very important--or act as a catalyst for city, or again, community progress.

An open forum is like the old town meeting, of course. Where anyone speaks--Opinion, fact, questions. And of course we're all sharply aware that we have a tremendous resource here with us, Mr. Tucker.

It may turn out that instead of a discussion, it may tend more toward questions directed to Mr. Tucker. This is entirely up to you. I will just serve as your moderator.

So, taking advantage of the fact that I have the floor at this time, and a supposition on my part that we're not going to get so much into the free discussion where we kind of talk to each

other, but we're going to be asking Mr. Tucker questions, I'm going to ask the first one. I'm going to direct it to Mr. Tucker.

How could the law suit on the civic amphitheatre have been avoided?

I'm going to assume that it could have been avoided. When a program such a vast responsibility of cost as a civic amphitheatre, it would seem to me that those responsible, whether it be the Hulman Foundation, the University, the civil City, property owners involved, governmental leaders, should have sat down and had a clear thorough understanding of the functions and the purpose before one group starts and finds out that another group is not going to cooperate with part of the problem. This is true in any discussion, it's just common sense that doesn't require any mental giant, just to use common sense. Be sure before you build a home, you can always remember something; it doesn't make any difference how much money you put on the third floor or the fourth floor, how many televisions or radios, it's only going to be as good as its foundation. Otherwise it will crumble. And when you start something, you be sure you build a good, solid foundation so it doesn't fall apart. I think it could have been or should have been resolved to avoid all these potential things that have happened in our community.

Now let's go to the Open Forum. Who would like to add to that, to question it, to make a statement, and we'll even go so far as to permit ourselves to disagree with Mr. Tucker, and I suspect it would delight him if it's an honest disagreement. Would that be alright?

Perfect!

Perfect he said. All right.

You can be assured that I'm calloused, you can't embarrass me, you see, go right ahead, it's all right.

There are callouses other than on his hands, he's referring to. Now I saw some of you sitting on the edge of your chairs while ago as if you wanted to say something.

I don't disagree with him at all, in fact, I agree that should have been resolved. I wonder who should have taken the initiative in going to whom. This seems to be the lack in our community, the people don't know where to go, and they don't know when they should.

Mr. Tucker, let me save you then, and you can kind of wrap up this one. I want to toss this out to the group here: what kind of process would have been necessary, what groups would have been involved in the early stages of the planning, what do you think? What would be your recommendation? Boy! The coffee break isn't this quiet! Bill.

I think Frances threw a great question. _____

That's not the kind of comment I wanted. I'll speak to you later, Bill. I'll have to bow to that, and this is all in good humor. We also have callouses. I'm going to let you, Mr. Tucker, if you will, ask you, to answer that.

whether you believe it or not, If Tom Smith had the idea, I'm against it, I'm not even going to ask you what it is, I've already made up my mind, if he's for it. So it is. That these things happen. If this is a University idea, there's an element against it. If this is a mayor's idea, a Chamber of Commerce, a library idea, I'm. You know it's just one of these things. But it was evident to me and it must be to you that before the ground was ever broken, before the plans were ever approved, they knew that they had to close 8th Street, and that people would be involved. Before they started, sit down and resolve it. This is the thing that I'm talking about it. And I'm talking about just exactly what I said. I know this to be the truth. I know some things I tried to do. And I know the same things had been said by somebody else. But because it was inaugurated by me, I know there was groups here opposed to it. Groups of stature in the community. And I know these things exist. This is unfortunate. I go back to reiterate my original statement early to you in my program, that an informed citizen is a good citizen, but a closed-mind citizen is not a good citizen. 'Don't bother me with the facts, I've already made up my mind.' No. So I say to that who should have started it? I don't know--which comes first the chicken or the egg? But certainly it's obvious to me that these things could have been avoided, because, just common sense. If you're going to close a street and shut off somebody's property, well you should go consult them before you tell them that it's done. They have no recourse then. You better resolve it. Have I answered the question?

Yes.

OK. I'm going to put the monkey on your backs' now. It's Open Forum. If you follow Bill's pattern, it's also open hunting season.

Dare I speak again _____?

With great care, Bill. Please do.

In our group there was quite a discussion again _____ our biggest institution around here, of the reticence on their part to permit citizens to know where they're going. Now we've heard that they're going to go on to the Wabash River, We've heard they're going on up North to, facetiously, Fort Harrison, and I think there's been some criticism of this, of the University.

say well, we ~~think~~ are going to ___. How do you resolve this.

Do you agree with what Bill says? He started out by saying the largest institution and then he finally named it, Indiana State University. The University, of course, was pointed out as

State supported institution here in a city-county area. Do you agree that there is reticence or unwillingness on the part of Indiana State University, and of course this would apply to a lesser extent, on a smaller scale I should say, to other institutions? To publicize long range plans, to give the citizens, those affected, the opportunity to comment. Do you agree with Bill's statement? Would you like to add to his statement? Genevieve.

I think that the University too, has been criticized for that and I think Rightly so. There is some reticence, but I probably

think there may be some reasons for it. For one thing, they may themselves not know how far they are going to expand in the next ten or fifteen years, because they can't foresee all the changes. The other is that if they say ahead of time, 'Well, we want eventually the land between this street and this street and this one and this one in a block square area or wherever, then there's going to be all kind of land speculation and these people are going to right up. ~~us~~ As Golby Uhler reminded us one time when he came to the Staff Association Meeting that Urban Renewal people or any governmental organization, highway people can't tell you too far ahead of time that isn't fair to people who own property in that area. So there may be some real reason for that. But on the other hand, it does create dissatisfaction and suspicion in the neighborhood, and I think this amphitheatre case was very typical of that because when the citizenry found it out, found what it was going to be, then they--there was really a hue and cry among the people who thought it would be much better to locate .

Everything that we heard on the pre-recorded taped interviews either directly or indirectly gave evidence to the fact that people are the ones who develop the plans and who will have to support the plans, who will be effected to a greater or lesser extent, and so it would seem that we have two extremes, and they have been expressed here, not your points of view but what you have brought out. On one hand there is the position of the liberal humanitarian planner who says that--and I think this would be embodied in _____, for example, that you have to go grass roots, that the people themselves must not only be involved in but through this involvement must become part of the planning process. The other extreme would be embodied in the fact, well, we can not disclose what the plans are for the purchase of property or where the civic amphitheatre is going to be because of what will happen. Perhaps there is a middle ground or perhaps either extreme would be correct. Mr. Tucker, what would you think about this, because this is quite central, I believe, to what we are about here today, and thinking of our own building program to get it very close to home, how far can we go, how far should we go, in involving the citizens of the community in the planning process?

I don't know whether the term reticence is what I might use, I regret to inform you that I was available for public relations, before it, but I was ~~not~~ hired. And that's what it amounts to. It

amounts to a public relations program, a good public relations program with the people. And I don't mean a categorized group of people, I mean the masses of the people. To have good public relations. It goes back to what I said before. If your citizen is informed, you don't have ~~any~~ any problem. It's the lack of knowledge, it's the guessing, it's the radical attitude, against something. People don't like to be in a position in controversial matters. That reminds me somewhat of the old senator from Mississippi, he'd been in Washington for 4 years, and he came back to be re-elected. And there was a highly controversial issue in this state. About half the population was for something and half was against something. So when a reporter asked the old senator what his position was, he said, "You know something," he said, "Some of my friends are agin' it," and he said, "Some of my friends are 'fer' it, and you know the old senator, he always sticks with his friends!" And so it is here. Too many people wait to see what is for something or instigates something, determines an attitude. It requires just, reticence yes, but I think good public relations is what should be practiced in matters of this kind and of this stature, with the public. And I think you eliminate in the main most of the problems.

The word informed, then, I would translate as communicate and I assume you are speaking then, Mr. Tucker, of two way communication so that the person does have an opportunity to say do I understand this correctly

That's right

Or to express an opinion. And maybe I cut you off.

I think that's been lost. But a while ago when they were talking about why we weren't informed about the ~~issue~~. It seems to me that the whole thing hinges on what Mr. Tucker said earlier. Now you can't force this issue with gun powder, but there is a way that he was talking about to get to the bottom of things to begin with.

You're thinking of the person who wants to be informed and can not get the information?

No, no that's not what I'm thinking of. ^{I'm speaking of} ~~the logical way~~ ^{which} he said to begin something in the first place.

In the first place. The institutional responsibility to inform involved--to have good public relations whatever it might be and whatever might be most appropriate. Is that what you are saying?

May I inject something?

Please do.

I might say that I concur with what you're trying to say, with what you said, rather. But I might say that I've been guilty of this myself. I had already ~~made up my mind~~ pretty much what I was going to do, but I realized so fully just what you're talking about. So my approach was--and I talked to hundreds, thousands of people--and when I would call on them and I would

discuss with them, I would say I am thinking about being a candidate for mayor, I am thinking about being a candidate for reelection as the mayor. But before I do, I'd like to have your opinion, I'd like to know how you feel about it, I want to know if you'd be for this. Now what does this mean? It means that you're at least making him feel like he has a vital decision to make and he's in your corner and he's going to help you get the job. You implicate people in something. It's good public relations. You make them a part of it, you don't leave them out. This is good public relations. And that's the only answer I know for it.

Well, to follow ~~that~~ I thinking that perhaps now we should bear down on the purpose, primary purpose as stated here of this open forum to explore ways the library might serve. What is your opinion of that?

One thing that came to mind was that in, I believe it was in our discussion group that it came up, that people don't know about these programs that are available. Some of these agencies don't know how to get across to the people, or don't really have the contact they need. And I wondered if there isn't some way by perhaps inviting them to have displays or something at the library which are so much publicized. If we can help get across what their programs are?

Did you all hear that? That the library then serves as the liaison for ~~the~~ Mr. Tucker's informing, serves as publicist of what the agency is doing. Then if someone wants to communicate back though, they wouldn't do it through us, would they? They'd go back to that agency. That would be operating a referal service. That's all right. Other ways? Yes, Ann.

Mr. Tucker referred to that "Speak Out" program on the radio, as, I think it was Speak Out, that is so negative in its aspect and people who speak out usually are so uninformed or incorrectly informed. If the library could do something to counteract that. Maybe have somebody to information or to speak out with some information that is correct and that is constructive in that it is optimistic in regard to ~~the government of~~ Terre Haute. I think that program is terrible!

May I answer that?

Yes, I want you to. Ann is retired from the library and that's the reason she would bring that up. Now the difficult we do, the impossible is going to take a little longer. Ann, maybe you'd like to do some volunteer work? Mr. Tucker.

You know, I've often thought of that, and I think it's just beautiful. Often thought if it would be, not in an angry attitude as some of these people take on Speak Out, that you're talking about ~~the~~ are so misinformed, and they're sincere, they think they're

right--it isn't a question of that kind. If somebody who would take an attitude of feeling sorry for that person, and they're listening to that program, and dial that program and say 'the lady that just spoke!' And then tell them what the truth is, tell them what the facts are. Not to get in any skunk contest with them, arguing back and forth, but to get into a discussion to give the true view. And you'd be surprised what this would do. This would actually stop a lot of this type of conversation on Speak Up. It hurts our community. It really hurts the community. These programs are listened to in areas of 50 mile radius of here. These things are detrimental to the community. So it would be a refreshing thing to see some informed citizens take an interest to help these people rather than just sit by and find fault, "Isn't that terrible!" Well, it's always going to be terrible if people like you and like myself and like other people who have and can listen to these programs, to utilize your knowledge and pass it on to these people, it would be a great service to this community.

I think you would have to have a separate program, because I imagine they would have a terrible time getting through on that telephone.

They seem to.

Well, if we have enough will, I think we could probably get a line put in just for us, probably. What would you call it, you couldn't call it the party line, could you? WBOW had the party line, didn't they? Yes. And this is the Speak Out that we're still enduring, isn't it, or is it the other way around?

?

All right, who else? You better jump in, because I'm going to have to come back to Bill, He's the only one I see. Nodding, but then he nods a lot. Bill, looks like you're up.

Are you still teaching down in Kentucky?

Beg your pardon?

Are you still teaching down in Kentucky?

Yeh, I don't what Mr. Tucker to know I'm teaching public relations either. Bill.

I've just been

Well, no, I think, I'm mulling over what he's said. I think he's got a germ of an idea there. What we'd do with it or how we'd do it, I don't know.

It's of such high order that it's staggering, really. This is.. Harmon wants to know what we're talking about.

I hadn't heard anything that high!

He's got to be kidding. And then again, I ^yprobably should explain it to him. Charlotte, did I see your hand?

I was thinking of where Mr. Tucker spoke of selling. Now to me, this would be an opportunity to perhaps be in touch with this media, that allows these people to speak out. Could we convince them that they also need someone to be on hand to talk to these people? And I think in many cases it could be volunteer people. They might select a certain subject for a date, accept calls on certain subjects, rather than ~~the~~ just allow the Speak Out program just to come on and...

But that's violating the freedom of speech!

No, they would have the freedom of whatever the topic was that day. And then have, as I say, have volunteers on hand to help inform these people.

We're just _____, we're not laughing at the idea, no. We need all the ideas we can get. Who knows, if we can possibly implement it, this may be it.

I never have gotten to hear Speak Out, but this isn't a program to solve anything, is it?

You're kidding, you haven't gotten to hear it?!

No, I'm always across the river!

They don't get ~~it~~ over there? I thought they _____ 90 miles.

Do you mean I can turn the radio on and sit ^{ever} there and listen to it?

It'd be better than listening to Bill. Bill has his own "Speak Out" program.

No kidding, are we trying to solve anything, or is this just people's opinion? No one's trying to answer anything, are they?

Well, actually the program as I've analyzed the program is just a program to complain about the community or complain about conditions. It's a complaint program.

But nobody's supposed to answer the complaint, are they?

No, I think if you have an opinion that differs from that person that just spoke, you may call and answer, and they do. They do all the time. Somebody will call in and say that I know that that's not right, I know that it's so ~~bad~~ so. And then somebody else will call up and say well that lady is wrong, this is what the truth is. But too many times, nobody calls and corrects ~~the~~ And people accept for what they're heard. And too many unfortunate people hear these things and now it's gospel, 'I heard it on "Speak Out" and'

In other words, it's an opinion. It's a person calling in and giving their opinion.

It's actually, it's a gripe department.

It's a gripe department. Well, gee, I think they should have a chance to gripe without somebody trying to straighten them out!

Well, it's all right to gripe if you want to complain about something in the community or a condition existing, but as long as what you are saying are the facts.

But until they would have an authorized person or person that knew the answers to all these things, why there would be--then if they did, it wouldn't hurt, it'd be speak out, I'm mean everybody would sort of withhold, you know, because they'd be afraid what they'd get into.

I think probably the thing about "Speak Out" is that so many of the people express very negative, narrow, biased, prejudiced point of views. Now I say a great number of them. But also bear in mind that these are in many cases older people who are frightened by what they're hearing or that they're reading. And so they're searching. But also there are those who like to hear themselves talk as Bill and I do.

Rather than trying to answer on that program, the program could be monitored and some of these subjects that they were talking about that were so very wrong, could have somebody that really is informed on another program. That not really as an answer but really give _____

Say that two opinions were expressed yesterday ~~that~~ here seems to be the consensus, not the consensus, but the majority opinion or the facts as known according to and authority or a factual source, something like this. Yes. That way you would stay out of the immediate controversy. I wonder if we could start winding up this particular thing and maybe hit on one more, because we've only got about 6 minutes exactly. There's a gentleman waiting to interview Mr. Tucker. All right. We've come up with a couple of things here, ways the library can serve, liaison, publicist for agencies, and the "Speak Out" program, presenting factual information which may then--it'll never convince some of them, but it may at least soften their tones. Might lead to enlightenment. What else while I'm yakking here? Yes, ~~Jane~~ Gene.

There's one other thought occurred to me as I listened to our group talk about the library acting as a catalyst or a liaison for these agencies? It might be possible for us to identify problems. We talked a lot about the people who do the planning and various agencies that are responsible for maybe different aspects of the same problems. If we can identify problems from time to time, and then get the representatives from the various institutions or agencies that have to make decisions concerning these problems, and bring them together and let them sit down and talk about it in an open meeting in which the public would be invited in the form of panels or open forums or the format may vary according to the subject. This might be a way of not only bringing the govern-

ment agencies together but also of getting the masses of the people involved ~~and informed~~. Preferably holding them around the over the community where people are usually

All right. I want to ask Mr. Tucker to reply to that and I think this will ~~end~~ wind it up, then. You will be given the Evaluation Sheet and then you'll have completed your day's work after you ~~are~~ go home and started and do some more thinking about the ideas presented here. But this again is of the highest order, Mr. Tucker, what has been suggested here. That the library, serving as a catalyst, set up some kind of procedure whereby the primary needs, the major needs, the concerns of the community could be identified, and then in some way conduct open forums, discussion groups, or whatever it might be, which you touched on. What would you think about this. What kind of suggestion would you have for us? Is such a thing possible in our society today?

Well, there is always--there is no utopia--there is always a need for information, there is always a need for a source of information regarding every segment of life. I might say to you that it could be, we could probably be of service. The fact we give the library a copy of our minutes of every board meeting we have that we discuss community affairs. A meeting was held the other morning on tourism in the community, what should be done about tourism.

And here you had the minds of people in the community, leaders in the community, who are interested in the subject. Traffic Control Committee, of what the plans are. There's a plan going on now that Mr. Robert Mann for a 3 year study, it's been going on for a year and a half. They're about to reach some very fine suggestions. And Existing Industry Committee. All these committees we have. And we record all our minutes. We could provide you with these minutes. Perhaps it would be good that if representatives of this group here be appointed not to belong to the Chamber, be appointed by this chair to attend these ^{various} meetings

and inform you when these meetings are. But I might tell you this, that they're, most of them, are 7:30 in the morning. Of course it might be a little excuse to be ~~take~~ little late for coffee at the library.

It's never too late for coffee at the library.

But I think this is a source that could be of help. You see, we're in the same position--we try to catalog everything that's in the community--everything. I think perhaps you should have in your files--I don't know if you have--you should have what we send out to inquiring new possible residents of the community. We start off with what our elevation is, what our average temperature is, give everything about the community, how many libraries, how many hospital beds, how many everything--all on one sheet and so on. You can have these, we can make them available to all of you. This too would be--well, we're in the main a service organization. Any questions anybody wants to ask, the Chamber of Commerce is supposed to know. Some woman called from the Mayor's office this

morning wanting to know what the initials were for what industry was this particular initials. So I told her that the only industry I know with those initials, and she said "Why, of course, it's been here 50 years!" These are the things that be of service to people. But the Columbian Enameling and Stamping was the name of the plant. She wanted to know what CES, what kind of a company is that. So I don't know, Columbian Enameling and Stamping is the only one I know. Do you know any others--CES? But I think this in the main could be--we could be of service and you could be of service at the same time because we serve the same purpose. We're really--we dovetail our efforts, we are a service organization. We could provide you with all of our literature. This is one that just came out, you should have these in the libraries. You should have all the pamphlets that we have that we do concerning the community. Concerning the business, cultural, educational, religious, --you have most of it in the main, but I think if we give you our committee reports, so that you might know currently what is being planned, what is being talked about, what's in the future-- in every segment of community life, that you could have it available to you and accessible to you every month, currently. Then I think we could be of service to you.

As I said this will wind up this session. A round of applause for Mr. Tucker. Let me express my own appreciation to all of you who were involved in the planning, to those of you who were participants here today. You're all very wonderful. On to the Evaluation.

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STAFF INSTITUTE - 6/4/71

AFTERNOON SESSION

(TRANSCRIPTION OF TAPED RECORDING)
INTRODUCTION & REPORTS

Introduction--Afternoon Session - Betty Martin

Our program for this afternoon will begin with the reports from the discussion groups, then the presentation of the speaker, and our speech by Mr. Tucker which will be on the "Chamber's Function in the Community." Following that we will have the time, as I indicated this morning, for an open forum which means that you have a time, an opportunity, to ask any questions that you may want to.

Following the forum we will distribute some evaluation forms which you will fill out and then return to the head table up here. It won't take you very long. We won't have any formal adjournment; once we have distributed the Evaluation forms, then the afternoon's program will be completed.

Are there any other announcements that anyone needs to make at this time?

I have an announcement to make. They better hope Mr. Tucker gets here, if not, I'll speak for him.

Well, that thought has occurred to me, Harmon. It's always nice to know that we would have someone to fall back on. Thank you for volunteering.

Now our four discussion leaders--Group number one, Marie Long, Group number two, Betty Dodson, Group number three, Jessie Hord, and Group number four, Genèvieve Reisner. Just simply as each person completes their report, the other person will follow. Why don't you take just a minute or two to stretch.

...discussion group and the first one will be Marie Long. Marie. I think if you'll each come up to the front that would be the best way for the reports.

Report from Group 1 - Marie Long

A brief summary of the pre-taped interview that I did with Mr. Gerald Dooley, Executive Director of the West-central Indiana Economic Development District. These are things that I pulled together from the tape itself.

An economic development district is made up of adjacent counties that are linked together by labor, market, transportation, and so forth. Criteria for setting up an economic development district is that it must be of proper size for effective development, it must have at least two counties in the group of counties with an annual unemployment figure of over six per cent. It must contain an economic development center, one city in the district with the greatest potential of development, and in this case, it is Terre Haute. And it must be designated by the Federal government as meeting all the criteria.

This district is comprised of five counties: Clay, Sullivan,

Parke, Vermillion, and Vigo. This is the only one in the state of Indiana. And it began in 1968. There are 110 districts in the United States, most in the South and Southeastern states. Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Mississippi are total projects. Every county in these states are situated in an economic development center.

What - The whole idea of Economic Development is that problems do not stop at county boundaries. To have an effective development, to pool our resources, and work together with the understanding that benefits one county will eventually benefit other counties and in turn then will benefit this first county.

Mr. Dooley sees the factors important to incoming industry as transportation, labor availability, educational and recreational facilities, and cultural activities. He feels that the key factor is transportation. And that while the tax structure is looked at, it does not have as high a priority as generally expected.

We had a real lively discussion group. We felt that the planning associations had a cooperative attitude with other planners, other area planners, but how much actual work that they engaged in together was undetermined. We found that we would like to have more concrete knowledge of the plans of Terre Haute in redevelopment of the area as to housing, ISU plans for expansion, and Union Hospital.

Mr. Dooley of course, is covered under federal legislation, and of course, he attacks this problem different than our own area planners for Vigo County.

Probably there is more inter-related planning for the future of the city as a community than we know about. The group felt that probably it was apathy on our part as citizens in not seeking out this information.

I'd like to repeat again one of the things that was brought out, and we should remember, that what benefits our city and our county will benefit the surrounding counties in that as they are stimulated in growth this in turn will benefit Terre Haute and Vigo County.

Report from Group 2 - Betty Dodson

The interview which I had with Mr. Cottom dealt with the new high schools and the projected school enrollment in relation to population. There was no attempt made to go into the details of curriculum planning. And the questions were, as a whole, rather of a general nature.

When asked how the new high schools would effect their immediate neighborhood, Mr. Cottom said that he felt the surrounding areas would be more residential than commercial since those schools are in the perimeter areas of the city. There would, of course, be some food services facilities near by, but since the campuses would be closed campuses, there would probably not be as many as now. And the students will have a half hour lunch period which will give them only time to go to their lockers and to the cafeteria and then back to the classroom.

There will be more students bussed than at present. If you live a mile and a half from the new high schools, you will be bussed.

The discussion group was pleased over the transportation arrangements, and it's felt that there would be some elimination of traffic congestion in the downtown area.

When asked whether there would be a long range effect on the county as a whole, Mr. Cottom remarked that the professional people coming into the city had been unfavorably impressed with the Wiley and Gerstmeyer schools and felt there couldn't be any good programs going on in these schools. And he intimated that the new buildings might bring in more professionals than otherwise.

In answer to the question of whether there would be more pupils following vocational programs, he said there were more students now enrolled in the vocational program for next year than at present.

The schools are working cooperatively with IVY Tech and they have just transferred their Practical Nursing Program to IVY Tech.

Our group acknowledged that Terre Haute has been a long time in getting the new schools--that even though the physical plans of the old high schools were not attractive to newcomers, students in those buildings still maintain a high school spirit.

Another question that was asked of Mr. Cottom was will the non-school public have access to school facilities after regular school hours. Mr. Cottom remarked that the new schools would have facilities enticing to adults and there would be vocational facilities available for adult education and physical education facilities such as the new swimming pools. And he said the school corporation would be interested in knowing how it could serve the community.

Groups can use school facilities on a rental basis as now practiced, and the small amount is required to cover janitorial services, primarily.

One of the persons in the group mentioned that there could be problems encountered in allocating use of these facilities--that many groups wanted to use them, and they wanted to know who would have first priority. It would probably be the school groups first and then the community afterward.

Since there will be two full-time librarians at each of the new high schools, Mr. Cottom feels that the library should be open for student use after hours. And our group was wondering what effect this would have on our branches and our collections, and we wondered if there is busing, how will those facilities at the schools be used after hours if the libraries are open. Because so many of the students would be leaving.

When asked about the possibility of year-round school, he said there was no need for it at present. There is of course, the summer program in the schools, but he said the year-round program takes care of overcrowded situations and we don't seem to have that problem at present. But he said they're still considering it.

In discussing the projected enrollment in the next 5-10 years, Mr. Cottom said they were anticipating a slight decrease in enrollment unless there's a new influx of population or many new industries coming into town. And he had said that the pill did have some effect on decreasing population.

There'd be room in each of the high schools to add 500 students if necessary. The new junior high at the Gerstmeyer location,

plus the one proposed at the Concannon site would allow for more students. He mentioned that the new enrollment of handicapped children could be adequately cared for at one North and one South school, although no funds have been allocated to take care of that program--even though it has been mandated by the state.

Are there any evident trends in population movement that are effecting the school districts? Mr. Cottom said that the new schools were being located in perimeter areas and that school boundary lines could be changed to accommodate such movements.

In answer to the question, "Does the future belong to the suburbs?" he said that this is a question that couldn't be answered with certainty by anybody. He remarked that we had the same educational program for city and county and he thinks of this community as a city of Vigo County rather than merely ^{of} Terre Haute.

There will be new schools, larger ones to replace some of the inner city schools. Since much larger sites are required, they will not be built on the present sites. Each new building will contain the population of at least two former schools.

By expanding enrollment, there will be better equipment and better grouping and so on.

No one in our particular group seemed to know about where the new locations of these new schools might be. I think we'll learn presently from the school corporation.

As far as studies or surveys being underway at present, Mr. Cottom said that last winter plans were made concerning the new building at Gerstmeyer and Concannon sites and that Mr. Meissel, Director of Elementary education, is preparing a comprehensive report to be released in the near future concerning the new elementary schools.

In answer to the three questions that we had, "What does the interviewee see as the place of his institution in the community?" the group responded to this question with "Mr. Cottom thought of the community as a school system as county-wide, and not just a city school. He thought of it as representing the entire county." The corporation works cooperatively with IVY Tech and with work-study programs, it works with adult education groups, and the corporation opens its school facilities to the community.

"Do you see any relation between the comments of Mr. Uhlig and Mr. Mann and the interviewee with your discussion group?" This point had been covered earlier in our conversation. Mr. Mann had stated on the tape that Harmon had that along with many other agencies, his group worked with the school corporation.

And the third question, "In the information that has been presented today do you see any interrelated planning for the future of the city as a community?" Although there is cooperative planning, for instance, between school corporation and IVY Tech and with these work-study programs, it was the consensus of our group that greater planned cooperation between all agencies of Vigo County was essential for the future rather than the spotty planning now existant.

Report from Group 3 - Jessie Hord

My interview was with Mr. Kenneth Moulton, Treasurer and Vice-president for business affairs, Indiana State University.

I'd like to say that Mr. Moulton was very cooperative, and I feel answered the questions very honestly. He was reluctant to answer one question. That was concerning priorities for scheduling the amphitheater.

We asked three basic questions during the interview. Number one, "Will the new amphitheater service the community more as a convention center, a sports arena, or a theater?" Mr. Moulton said that the center would serve more as a theater and convention hall--possibly only twenty sports events a year would be held there. Such events as ballet shows, variety shows, outstanding personalities, such as Bob Hope, Harry Belafonte, and so forth would be here. Ice shows perhaps, indoor circus, and also it would serve as a convention hall for such groups as Jay-sees, Kiwanas.

"By whom will the scheduling for the center be arranged?" He said that a professional person would be hired for this scheduling as soon as the construction of the amphitheater began. And this is scheduled to begin around December this year and should be completed around December, 1973.

Mr. Moulton did state that every attempt would be made to honor all schedules if possible.

We asked about parking facilities for the arena, and Mr. Moulton stated that this would be a problem. But there would be an area east of the amphitheater designed for parking. And if industry didn't provide this, then Indiana State University would do so.

The second question was, "What services in the community, particularly downtown, are lacking or inadequate from the student standpoint, and how is the community responding to these services?" Mr. Moulton stated that some of the improvements suggested by students are: There is a need for more indoor and outdoor recreational facilities for students under 21 in the downtown area. He said ISU is planning now some space for this purpose west of 3rd and north of Locust Street. The students also seemed to feel that the eating places downtown were catering to the person over 21, and they suggested that they would like a downtown grocery store, perhaps a drug store down near the campus area which would stay open 24 hours. The students would also like improved bus facilities, and they would like more job opportunities in the downtown business.

"What are the major building programs the University now has under consideration for the future?" Several building projects are in progress, some have already been completed, and a shopping list for 10 new buildings are in store for the future. Those that are being completed now or in the immediate future are: Isabora Plant, which is a $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollar project--and one of the features that I was particularly interested in--it would eliminate smoke and reduce the pollution in the area. Then ^{there} is the Student Health and Counseling Center which is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollar project, will be completed this year. The library is now under

construction and should be completed in 1973. The new school of nursing is already completed. There is new housing for married students in the South 3rd Street area and this summer, he said, that there would be improvement at the stadium, the street and sidewalk and lighting would be improved. And of course, the work here on Tirey Memorial Building will start on June 7, immediately after the Commencement is over.

...that we had, number one, "What does the interviewee see as the place of his institution in the community?" We felt that since we had not asked Mr. Moulton this question and he had not definitely stated the place of the institution in the community, we would have to revamp the question and possibly pull from what he had said the contributions of the college to Terre Haute and the surrounding area. The group seemed to feel that very definite contributions were being made by the college. The cultural contribution which would include the very high types of convocation programs and entertainment and this type of thing, plus the educational opportunities afforded the people of this area. And also the faculty and their families, the contribution they make to the churches and the other organizations of the city. The beautiful architecture which was certainly in keeping with the film we saw this morning and we feel that this is a very definite contribution, the improvement of the downtown area, the appearance of, and we also felt that the poor districts such as the South 3rd area, are being renovated. And we know that a definite contribution is made to the economic system of the community by the ~~students~~ who attend ISU.

"Do you see any relation between the comments of Mr. Uhliir and Mr. Mann and the interviewee for your discussion group?" We had a little difficulty, it seems, here in trying to relate things, but we felt that the main relation was to the urban renewal program and the downtown businesses, both improvement in architecture and in economic contribution, and the civic amphitheater, of course, which will certainly make a real contribution to the entire community and will be in keeping with the ~~civic and area~~ development program.

"In the information that has been presented today, do you see any interrelated planning for the future of the city as a community?" I think probably the very first comment that we had from one of the members of the group was that she felt there was very little interrelation. Personally, I felt that had we asked Mr. Moulton some of the questions that had been asked to Mr. Uhliir and Mr. Mann we possibly would have been able to answer some of these questions, because the things that we did ask him were largely centered around their future building programs and the amphitheater and what the students felt--that the community needed to do more for them. So I don't know that we can definitely say that there is very little interrelation, but this was the general consensus of the group.

There was this one statement that I'd like to close with this, that we as a community have a responsibility to the college. So often we think of what the college is doing, harmfully or so forth, for the community, but it was pointed out that we as a community have the responsibility to the college to make this

community attractive to the students and to provide a good environment for them. And we also felt that the college had an obligation to make the community more aware of the good students and the very positive contributions that they are making to the community. We too often tend to see the negative.

Report from Group 4 - Genevieve Reisner

I interviewed Jean Conyers, who is deputy director of the Community Action Program here in Terre Haute. This also often is referred to as the OEO or the Office of Economic Opportunity. So the first thing I asked her to do was to clarify the two terms. She said that the Office of Economic Opportunity is a national office which provides funds for various community programs under the Economic Opportunity Act. They have funds for Planned Parenthood, they have funds for various kinds of programs. The program which OEO funds in Terre Haute is a community action program. So that is the reason that you'll often hear the office called by both names. The Community Action is just that--to get some action in the community. So in response to my question then about the general purpose of this, she said, "Well, it's to eliminate poverty." And of course, that's a pretty big order and stated in rather general terms. To do this there are certain programs and projects which the Community Action Program undertakes. One is the Neighborhood Youth Corp. That particular program works with boys and girls ages 14-18. Both boys and girls who are in school and boys and girls who have dropped out of school. They try to place them in non-profit organizations so they can get a little bit of work experience, and they pay the salary. If the youngster's in school, he works somewhere on a part-time basis; if he's out of school, he works full-time. And they encourage those who have dropped out of school, to study for their GED test while they're working under the Neighborhood Youth Corp, and finally pass their test and get their Diploma.

The Youth Development is another program that they have, and this was set up for people from 18-25. Here they primarily try to find employment for them in private business or industry. The Community Action Program does not pay the salaries of these people. But they do help them find employment when otherwise they would not be able to find employment. For instance, they get the sample test that we all have at the library for civil service examinations. They get them and take them to some of these young men and encourage them to work them and to study them and then take postal examinations and so forth when they come up. They approach industry and ask if they will waive some of their eligibility requirements and employ these people, and give them on-the-job training, and then eventually work them into a full-time job.

They also encourage these people to take their GED test if they have dropped out of high school or have not completed it, and to do everything they can to upgrade their educational level.

Then there is the Head Start Program. The funds for Head Start come through the Office of Economic Opportunity, but they allocate them to the Vigo County School Corporation, because

the School Corporation is obviously set up to handle the program. And that would be a waste of time and money and effort for the OEO to try to conduct this themselves. It's much, much better and saves money and so forth if they just give the funds to the Vigo County School Corporation.

Then there are the Neighborhood Centers. And really this is the hub of the program--this is where most of the activity takes place. Even for the NYC and Youth Development, many of these young people are first identified at the Neighborhood Centers. The Neighborhood Centers are scattered around over the city, and they are in what is known as a target area. A target area being defined as an area where there's a high concentration of poverty and of the other problems that accompany poverty. The centers are located in these areas in Terre Haute: in the Highland School area--Highland School at North 14th and Elizabeth Avenue, that's a few blocks south of Fort Harrison--in that general vicinity there is a Highland Center; there is another one, the CBC Center, Citizen's for a Better Community Center, in the area of Warren School--Warren School is on North 25th, several blocks north of Wabash; there's one at Hyte Center; there's one at the Lockport Public Housing Center; at the Margaret Avenue Public Housing Center; at the Dreiser Square Housing for The Elderly on South 3rd; and there is one in West Terre Haute in the basement of Bethany Church; primarily it is to serve the people from the Dresser area, but it is not located in the Dresser area.

Jean went ahead to say that while the primary purpose is to eliminate poverty, there are so many other problems that accompany it--poverty of spirit, a feeling of being trapped, geographically, economically, socially, every other way--she pointed out the fact that these people (many of them) do not own an automobile, public transportation is very inadequate, how are they going to get to the supermarket, how are they going to get out to see a doctor or a dentist or to the Social Security Office or whatever. So she pointed out that they are literally trapped in that area and because of this then there is also a feeling of low morale, a feeling of not being a part of the main stream of the life of the community.

In each target area there are Outreach workers who live in the area. They are paid by the Office of Economic Opportunity and they serve as a liaison between OEO personnel and the people who live in that area. They interpret the needs of that community to people like Mrs. Conyers and John Feuquay who is the Director, Fred Hord who's the Neighborhood Youth Corp director and so forth. In turn they can help interpret the programs and the goals and the things that OEO is trying to accomplish to the people who live in the area. So it's a two-way street. These Outreach workers are trained by the Office of Economic Opportunity to do this job. Some of the things that go on in the centers are classes in cooking and sewing. And they have called upon the Agricultural Extension, Home Demonstration personnel and the Home Economics Department of ISU to help train the Outreach workers in cooking and in sewing so that they in turn can work with the people in those particular areas. They particularly teach them how to use the commodity foods that they are given.

There are breakfast programs in about three of the centers where a child can come and get a nutritious breakfast before he goes to school.

Also in the neighborhood centers they try to organize to solve some of their problems. She told about the one particular center where they did a little survey and they found that so many of the houses were substandard. So the men as a community got together and formed an organization and they called the city inspectors out and got the landlords together and as a result got the needed repairs done.

Jean and I talked about the fact that they can build a feeling of pride in their own community--but it will take more to make them feel a part of the larger community. She stressed the need for interest and real commitment on the part of people in the so-called "Mainstream."

Group discussion clarified the projects and suggested other programs which might work in the target areas: Meals-on-wheels--"fish" organizations--co-operative business ventures, etc. It seemed necessary for the group members to examine their own attitudes toward poverty, before they could develop constructive suggestions.